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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the National Intelligencer.

A SIGNIFICANT RETROSPECT.

The debates of Congress are often as interesting for their incidental observations as for their more formal speeches. In casually perusing, a few days ago, a report of the discussions had in the Senate on the question of submitting the propositions of the Peace Conference to the ratification or rejection of the people of the respective States, our eye was caught by the following reference, which Mr. Senator Green, of Missouri, took occasion to make to the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill:

"I will never put slave property above other property; I never will put slave property below other property; I put it exactly on the same basis; and if you have a right to appeal [to the Supreme Court] where other property is involved, you may have a right to appeal [to the Supreme Court] where slave property is involved; but if you have the right in the one case, you ought to have the right in the other case. The question will arise, why, then, was it put into the compromise measures of 1850 *and the humbug Nebraska bill of* 1854? I will tell you why. It was then said to be a controverted point of principle, not of property, but of institutional power; and it was necessary to put the right to appeal in, so as to test the question of constitutional power."

We were aware that the Kansas-Nebraska bill did not stand quite as high in the favor of the Southern Democracy at the present day as it did at the time of its passage in 1854, but we were not entirely prepared to see it officially cast out, in such derogatory terms, by the late Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Territories; for our readers will remember that when "soundness" on the question of slavery in the Territories was made the sole test of Democratic orthodoxy, Mr. Douglas was displaced by the Democratic caucus of the Senate from the position he had so long held at the head of that committee, and Mr. Green appointed in his stead, to represent the current faith of his party at the South on this score. Speaking in such official capacity, Mr. Green accordingly pronounces the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 a "humbug."

Our readers will do us the justice to admit that "is is an epithet to which we are not at all in the habit of giving a place in our columns, but if it is without the advantage of being sanctioned by classical authority, it has certainly the merit of being sufficiently emphatic, and besides passes current, it would seem, in the high debates of the highest deliberative body of the land.

But we have not quoted this utterance of the Missouri Senator in order to make it the basis of philological criticism. It is to the politico-historical aspects of the expression that we propose very briefly to call the attention of our readers.

It will be remembered that when the Kansas Nebraska bill, with its accompanying repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820, was first broached, this journal took decided but not offensive ground against the measure in question. For doing so in obedience to what we conceived the dictates of personal duty and the best interests of the country, we incurred at the time no little censure from political friends as well as opponents. At a caucus of Southern Whig Senators a committee was appointed to remonstrate with the conductors of this journal, and to protest against the course of the paper in reference to the pending bill, as not reflecting the wishes or sentiments of Southern Whigs; and, though the members of that committee spared themselves the bootless trouble of waiting upon us in pursuance of their delegated function, it was supposed that the caucus had at least arraigned the Intelligencer at the bar of the Southern people on an acusation sufficiently grave to give us pause.

It such was the attitude of our own political friends, it is needless to say that the "Democracy," especially of the South, was most virtuously indignant at our want of faith in a measure which they represented to be so vital to the section upon which our paper mainly depends for the generous patronage with which it has been so long and, we are proud to say, still is honored. Of course the minor class of Democratic orators, in Congress and out, the "stipendiaries" of the provincial press, (who, as "Washington Correspondents," have made the respectable men of their class almost ashamed of their vocation,) and the partisan sheets which suppose themselves to be discussing measures of public policy when they are only bandying nick-names, were lost in amazement at the monstrous "disloyalty to the South" involved in the failure on our part to support a bill "manifestly so just in itself" and so "specially concerning the interests and the honor of the Southern people."

In due time the bill was passed. A hundred guns were fired on Capitol Hill in celebration of what it was agreed to call "a great constitutional victory." The rights of the South, we were told, had now been finally vindicated, and the last "stigma" on Southern honor and Southern institutions, as fixed by the "odious discrimination" of the line established at 36° 30' north latitude, beyond which slavery might not pass, had been removed forever.

Though having no right to share in these Democratic rejoicings, we sincerely hoped that the future would vindicate the superior sagacity of those who had promoted the passage of the "great bill," and thus demonstrate the groundless nature of our own misgivings.

Six years have passed and the same Southern Democracy which in 1854 tolerated no doubt or dissent respecting the peerless virtues of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, speaking at the present day through its representative man, the Missouri Senator, pronounces the Kansas-Nebraska bill a "humbug." And the same Southern Democracy which turned with such affected loathing from the compromise line of 1820, because, as they said, by the prohibition of slavery north of it a "stigma was affixed on the institutions of the South," are now willing to accept the "Crittenden proposition" pure and simple, which, in making the same prohibition a constitutional arrangement, would seem to render the "stigma" organic, and therefore even more "odious," if there ever had been any room for such *ad captandum* exceptions to what it is now agreed to call the just principle of territorial "partition."

In the presence of such "historical parallels" our readers can discern the fallibility of the men who now-a-days assume to be the peculiar custodians and champions of Southern rights and Southern honor. What assurance can they give that six years from this date, when their disunion counsel shall have been brought to nought, they will not pronounce it, in Senatorial phrase, "a humbug?" Or who shall stand in any awe of the angry objurgation of the sincere but excited men who, when time dispels the illusions of their political fancy, are found to hold their own reputation for wisdom in less respect than we are in the habit of awarding to them while occasionally dissenting from some of their measures?

As we are now justified out of the mouths of the Southern Democracy in our opposition to the Nebraska bill, we hope we shall be allowed to advocate the preservation of the National Union without incurring summary vengeance for "misprision of treason."

Southern Dissatisfaction.—We find the following paragraph in the North Alabamian of the 8th of March:

"Our neighbor of the Constitution rather pettishly suggests that if the editor of the Alabamian is not satisfied with the government of the new Confederacy he had better leave it. If all were to leave who are dissatisfied, we fear the remainder would soon have to leave or do worse, for they would have few left on whom they could safely rely for self-protection. It is a remarkable fact, and why it is so we know not, that the substantial physical force of the country—the hard-fisted, hard working men, everywhere, who are expected to do all the fighting when their country calls—were from the beginning opposed to the ordinance of secession, and are becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with it. For awhile they were disposed to acquiesce, but, as they watch the further developments of that measure, the muttering thunders of their indignation cannot be longer suppressed.

Benefits of Secession.—The people of the seceded States, under the *oppressive* Government of the United States, got their letters by mail for a postage of three cents. The new government imposed upon them charges them *within* the Confederacy five cents. All letters going *out* of the Confederacy, to points within the United States, are thus made to pay eight cents, five to the Confederacy and three to the United States. This is postage reform! Hurrah for secession!

The United States charges no duties on exports, and cotton from the Southern States has always been exported free. Now, the Confederate States have imposed upon it an export duty of one eighth cent per pound. Hurah for secession!

The cotton planters have, heretofore, received free of duty from the Northern, Western and Middle States, per annum, millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles, on most or all of which the Southern Confederacy now requires them to pay duties. Hurra-a-a for secession and free trade! Tariffed at both sides and taxed in the middle!—*Washington Star.*

A Repentant Baltimore Secessionist—The Pleasure of Soldiering.—The following letter, says the Baltimore American, was received by a gentleman of this city from a young man who left Baltimore on the 22d of February for Charleston, and there entered the Southern Army:

CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

My dear Friend:—I arrived here at last, and am sorry I ever saw such a place. If I could get out of it, I would do so with the utmost pleasure. We arrived on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and were immediately taken to Castle Pinckney, where we were set to work (on Sunday morning, too,) transporting two heavy 48-pounders to the wharf.

We are treated worse than negroes here. We don't get enough to eat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description. If you hear of any one getting the *Southern Rights Fever* as strongly as I had it, just show him this, and if it does not cure him nothing will. But, however, to drop a subject which, whenever I think of it drives me almost to the point of drowning myself, I will treat of other matters, &c., &c.

Louisiana.—The Louisiana Convention on Saturday refused, by a vote of 74 to 26, to submit the permanent Constitution to the people for ratification. The despatch adds that two parties already exist in the State, one for a reconstruction of the Union, the other in favor of a perpetual separation. The Union element in Louisiana is strong, and though now kept under will eventually assert its power.—*Balt. American.*

A Mr. Guess, a native of Orange county and a slave owner, was recently threatened with a new suit of tar and feathers at Goldsboro'. His only offence seems to have been that he was a Union man, and expressed Union sentiments. Under the despotism of disunion fanaticism, Union men must, in self-defence, prepare to defend themselves. The Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates are arrayed against the people, and the people must take care of themselves.

Raleigh Banner.

The policy is peace.—Colonel Segar has been here for several days as a Commissioner from the Union members of the Virginia Convention, and had a personal consultation with the President and each member of the Cabinet, on the subject of the policy of the Administration. He will return to Richmond to-morrow and report that he has every assurance that the policy of the Administration is peace and conciliation.

Washington Cor. Baltimore American.

During the past three months four hundred and seventy persons have been killed and wounded by the Indians in Texas.

If the loss was so great notwithstanding the presence of nearly one-half the active military force of the United States, what will it be when the withdrawal shall have left the frontier of Texas unprotected?

A Female Blue Beard.—A woman of forty-two, Anna Marston, attended the funeral of her eighth husband in Portsmouth, England, on the 13th ultimo.

Poverty breeds wealth; wealth in its turn breeds poverty. The earth, to form the mound, is taken out of the ditch; and the height of the one is near about the depth of the other.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,061,983 bales, against 3,774,949 last year. Decrease, 718,016 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1861.

☞ See Fourth Page.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY CONSTITUTION.—The Charleston papers publish in full the Permanent Constitution adopted at Montgomery. Instead of copying it we give from the National Intelligencer a statement of the points in which it differs from the United States Constitution—furnishing a better view of it than the publication of the Constitution alone would afford.

The Charleston Mercury has a long review of its excellencies and defects, winding up with the declaration that, as a whole, "it is the best Constitution, we believe, ever devised by man." Its objections are, 1st. Against retaining the old mode of electing President. It would prefer that that should be done by the State Legislatures, or by the Senate of the Legislatures. 2d. It wishes *all* population, slaves and all, counted in representative population. 3d. It objects to the constitutional interdiction of the slave trade. 4th. It wishes a provision that none but slave States should be admitted into the Confederacy.

The Mercury is particularly delighted with the prohibition of protective tariffs and of internal improvements; the requirement of reasons for removal from office; the six years' tenure of the Presidency and ineligibility for a second term; the facility for amending the Constitution; the distinct affirmation of the sovereignty of the States, by which "the right of a State to secede from the Confederacy, although not expressed, is so patent that it needed no expression."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—After all the denials of our South Carolina friends, we submit to themselves whether President Davis's veto, which we copy from the Charleston Mercury, does not show that there is a strong party in the Southern Confederacy in favor of indirectly, but very effectually, legalizing the African slave trade? It will be seen that the very body which adopted the Constitution prohibiting the slave trade, and within a few days after adopting it, passed an act, *in secret session*, which, according to President Davis, and manifestly, made provision for the sale, as slaves, of Africans who might be imported. It is true that the law affixed a penalty to the importation; but it is well known that public opinion has not permitted anybody to be punished for such importations heretofore; and is not a whit more likely to permit it hereafter. It is also true that the law made a pretence of offering any such imported Africans to foreign States or societies upon condition of deportation and future freedom. But this is the shallowest of all shallow pretences. In the first place, we would like to see the State or society that would venture to go to the Confederacy to get possession of such Africans. And in the next place, who will believe that if the Confederacy really meant to have them deported and freed, that their pride would allow any but themselves to deport and free them?

The law was what Mr. Webster called "a contemptible sham," and President Davis has shown that he so appreciated it. Even after his veto, 15 members out of 39 voted to pass it in spite of him.

What a spectacle does the incident present! Within a few days after making the Constitution, the very men who made it set about to violate it by indirection! And an effort appears to have been made to keep the whole matter a secret. The veto is dated the 28th February, and only published on the 15th March, after the Charleston Mercury had blabbed. See the following from the Mobile Advertiser or the 11th:—

"Our own correspondent has failed to make us acquainted with this important fact, and we have searched the Montgomery papers with much assiduity, but in vain, to find any mention of it. The conclusion is that the veto has been kept quite secret, and that the Mercury correspondent has opportunities for obtaining information not open to reporters generally. As the matter has thus leaked out, the veto itself might as well be published. Our idea was that the slave trade act was passed before the President was inaugurated, in which case it would not require his sanction to give it efficiency. But perhaps in this we were mistaken."

THE "ADVISORY" PROJECT.—The Wilmington Journal charges us with misrepresenting its proposition for a meeting of the delegates elected to the Convention voted down on the 28th of February. It is not worth while to dispute about this; *we copied the Journal's remarks* upon which we commented. If any body has misrepresented the Journal's views then, it was its own editor, not we. The Journal *now* pretends that it only proposed a meeting of citizens in a Convention, just like a party or a railroad convention! And charges us with denouncing "meetings of citizens" as "*illegal*"!! It is not our purpose to reply to such stuff as this. By reference to the Journal's proposition, which we copied, any one may ascertain that the Journal proposed a meeting of the members of the Convention in precisely the same capacity and with precisely the same power—"advisory" and submission of advice to the popular verdict—that it assigned to them had the people directed them to assemble intead of forbidding them to assemble.

In the same wordy article, the Journal charges us with assuming "a censorship" over its publication of news matter, and thinks that "the next thing probably will be a censorship of the press." Bah! We found an editorial gathering of items in the Journal: we could find them nowhere else: we had positive proof that the items were not true: they were likely to create alarm, the Journal's speculations were likely to add to it, and we gave the proof that they were not true. That is all. We have heard of no "censorship" by any body but noisy disunionists, who, in various parts of this and other States, threaten to mob gentlemen for disagreeing with *their* notions and to sack printing offices whose issues do not suit *their* views.

But the Journal pleads an offset. It asks:—

"Speaking about news items, does not the Fayetteville Observer know that all that story about the Floating Battery at Charleston is bosh? It copies it from the Albany Evening Journal, and appends a note semi-contradictory, but so worded as really to convey the impression that the story is true."

The Observer copied the statement on Monday, believing it to be true. After it was put in type we saw a contradiction, and of course appended it. On Tuesday we received the Courier denying the statement. *We have reason now*, apart from newspaper statements, *to believe it to be, in effect, true*—that is, that the thing is a failure.

If we had followed the Journal's example, as furnished many a time and oft, we would have published only the original statement and suppressed the denial. We have never been able to shame the Journal into the publication of *its own testimony* that a *story of its own manufacture* was false. We allude, of course, to its assertion that a committee of Wilmington gentlemen "could hardly get a civil, much less a respectful hearing" in Fayetteville—of which said committee the same Wilmington Journal had previously said that they were treated with the greatest consideration and had all their requests granted, so far as the people of Fayetteville could grant them. Perhaps the Journal has forgotten, and would like us to republish both its statements together?

UNCOMPLIMENTARY.—The disunion organs pretend that the people did not understand the question on which they voted at the State election of the 28th ult., and moreover that they were deceived by telegraphic dispatches sent from Washington on the eve of the election and extensively published and circulated in Extras. As we received no such dispatch and published no Extra, we may leave it to those who did to justify their conduct, as they are abundantly able to do. But there is one view of the subject that the disunionists do not appear to have taken. It is this: Union dispatches were sent from Washington by Messrs. Morehead, Gilmer and Vance. Disunion dispatches were sent by Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Winslow, Ruffin, Craige, Branch, Reid, Barringer and Davis. These were all issued from the disunion press at Raleigh, and some or all of them from similar presses at Goldsborough and Wilmington, and perhaps other places, whilst no Union dispatch was issued at Goldsborough or Wilmington, or, as we believe, in any town where there was not a disunion dispatch to meet it. It is manifest, therefore, that the disunionists had decidedly the advantage, not only in the number of dispatches and the number of the signers of the dispatches, but also in the extent of circulation of extras. Now the point we make is this: If the people were deceived, as asserted, it could only be because they had more faith in Messrs. Morehead, Gilmer and Vance, than in Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Winslow, Ruffin, Craige, Branch, Reid, Barringer and Davis.

We submit that the disunion organs are not very complimentary to their Senators, Representatives, and Peace Conference Commissioners, though decidedly so to Messrs. Morehead, Gilmer and Vance.

MODEST.—The Virginia Secessionists are as little pleased with the Convention actually sitting in Richmond as the North Carolina secessionists are that the people have refused to allow a Convention to meet in Raleigh. In both cases the people have decided against the disunionists and their plots; and in both cases they are unwilling to submit to the voice of the people. In both cases the disunionists fixed the earliest time that they could obtain for the election, insisting upon its being at the earliest possible day, and in both they now say it was too early, too brief a notice, the people didn't understand. The real difficulty is that the people understood more than the disunionists supposed they would. The Alexandria Sentinel cries out:—

"Let us have a new election. The present members were elected *almost without a canvass*, and under a condition of things different from the present. It is the opinion of a vast number of the people that they do not represent the sentiment of the State. Let us test it. *Let us have a new election.* We can see no reasonable objection, while it would subserve the important purpose of satisfying the people by insuring their correct representation."

SINGULAR OVERSIGHT.—We are amazed that the Wilmington Journal did not make up a "sensation story" out of the annexed paragraph which we find in its editorial columns of Monday last. There is material in those "heavy guns at sea" for a terrible naval battle, or even two battles, between the ships of the United States and those of the Confederate States—say the Harriet Lane and the Lady Davis. And such a story would have had quite as much foundation as those about sending troops to Fort Caswell, and provisions and cannon to Fort Johnson:—

"The number of men on board the light draft squadron going South from New York and elsewhere, is something about two thousand men. They are supposed to be destined for the Florida Forts, and possibly for some of the Texas Forts on the Gulf or those intended to command the mouth of the Mississippi river. We learn that on Friday evening last, and probably on Saturday morning, gentlemen residing on the Sound heard the firing of heavy guns at sea, but whether as signals or not they could not tell, nor whether they were fired from war vessels."

A Difference.—While the disunion papers in this section are contending that there was a majority of disunion delegates elected to the Convention, the Mountain Eagle, published at Shelby, congratulates itself that there was a majority against Convention, "as a majority of the delegates elected would have sold the State for a mess at Lincoln's table."—*Raleigh Banner.*

A. W. Burton Esq., State Senator from Rutherford, Polk, &c., is one of the Editors of this paper. He was one of the disunion leaders in the late Legislature. That is the way these Disunion leaders talk of the men chosen as representing the wishes of at least two-thirds of the people of North Carolina. The leaders of the one-third appear to think that all the honesty and patriotism and intelligence of the State is concentrated in themselves.

A meeting at Charlotte, on Saturday last, at which it is stated that persons were present from seven counties, wound up a long preamble as follows:—

"Believing that the sympathies, the honor and the vital interests of the people of North Carolina require her immediate connexion with the Government of the Confederate States of America—therefore,

"Resolved, That we deem it our duty to adopt all lawful and honorable means to secure this result."

They further resolved as follows:—

"Resolved, That in the event of a failure at the present time to attain the object above set forth, and in the event the Executive (President Lincoln) shall attempt to carry out the principles contained in his Inaugural, we, the people, will esteem such action a declaration of war against the South and her *Institutions*."

Declarations of war are not usually made in that way, nor do "the people" engage in war at the bidding of a hundred or two private gentlemen assembled in "Treloar's Hall, Charlotte."

HOW MUCH?—How much a line or a letter does the Wilmington Journal pay to its legion of correspondents for lying about the Observer and its Editors? Or is it a "labor of love" on their part? If paid for, it is money wasted, for the Journal itself could do the thing in much better style.

The latest effusion of this kind appears in the Journal of yesterday, the 20th, and professes to come from a long distance in a very short time, being dated "Yadkin, March 19, 1861." Considering that Yadkin is some 200 miles from Wilmington, with no railroad or telegraph to it, this shows remarkable enterprize in the Journal. Nobody will accuse *it* of being slow in that sort of work.

FOR CONGRESS.—A writer in the Raleigh Banner, seconded by that paper, nominates Henry W. Miller, Esq., for Congress in place of Mr. Branch, whose disunion feeling does not suit the majority in the Wake district.

ALAMANCE.—A friend writes:—"The people of Alamance are pleased with the result of the election. The feeling in this County is that all old party differences are forgotten in this patriotic struggle to save their common country from civil war."

AN "INSTRUMENT OF BEELZEBUB."—The New York Express is very near the truth when it says:—

"The Southern people are kept up to fever heat, by such war-resounding despatches as we publish from Montgomery. We, who live here, in New York, see nothing indicating war,—while off in Montgomery, they are made to see our city bristling with war. The Telegraph has become the instrument of Beelzebub himself to keep the Southern section of our country excited, and excitable."

After a little people will begin to think it not merely an "instrument," but "the d—l himself."

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—On Monday, Mr. Douglas's resolution of inquiry was debated by Messrs. Breckinridge and Hale. Mr. Breckinridge said that the President's Inaugural was said to mean peace by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Fessenden (the latter is said to be the leader of the Republicans in the Senate) but he desired a specific official statement. He feared the administration policy would lead to war.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued. Mr. Clingman argued that the Inaugural meant war, and that war was the real purpose of the administration. Within the last three days he had received information that heavy guns and large reinforcements were going South to take possession of Forts in North Carolina, Virginia and elsewhere.

Tuesday's proceedings are here yet only by telegraph, and the reports conflict. According to the Richmond and Petersburg papers dispatch "Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Simmons replied. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned." According to the Wilmington papers dispatch "The Republican Senators remained silent, though they were doubtless aware of the intentions of the Cabinet." There is a *slight* difference. We have no means of knowing which is right. We can only know that between the two dispatches there is, in vulgar phrase, "a lie out."

The following important nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Minister to England—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. Minister to France—William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. Minister to Constantinople—General James Watson Webb, of New York. Minister to Sardinia—George P. Marsh, of Vermont.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

WAR AGAIN.—In the Wilmington Journal this morning we find the following "special dispatch," which it had published on the preceding day:—

"CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19th—12 M.

Editors Journal:—Letters received here from perfectly reliable New York sources, state that a vessel is now loading with big guns and ammunition for Fort Caswell, and within a week a strong force will be sent to all the North Carolina forts, to prevent seizure by the State authorities.

Gen. Scott has determined to garrison and provision the Virginia and N. Carolina forts for one year's siege."

We have no means of knowing whether there is or is not any truth in the above. We only know that, supposing the "letters" to have reached Charleston on the day this dispatch came thence, they must have left New York at least as far back as last Sunday. The Journal of Commerce has been very particular in giving information about naval movements at that city, and there is nothing of the kind in that paper which we have of as late date as Tuesday.

The "news" does not appear to have been sent to Richmond or Petersburg, though Virginia would seem as much interested as North Carolina.

Should it turn out that there is any truth in the story, it will show that Gen. Scott and the Administration have less sense than even their enemies give them credit for.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The U. S. steam gun boat Mohawk and storeship Supply cleared from New York on Friday, and the Crusader on Saturday. They carry 18 guns and between 200 and 300 men. The Journal of Commerce says they "are destined to join the squadron which has been recalled from the Gulf of Mexico to our seaboard. The reventie vessels added to the fleet are intended to augment it to a respectable const-guard." They "will report to the commander-in-chief of the station in the neighborhood of Pensacola." It repeats the statement that the Empire City, Star of the West, &c., are only for the purpose of conveying troops from Texas and between other ports.

Quite a number of vessels have collected at New York, carrying 3,847 men, and 196 guns. Only five are fit for fighting—the Journal of Commerce stating that "a thirty-pound ball at water mark would cripple all the rest."

NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH!—The following article from the last National Intelligencer shows by its quotations from Mobile papers that free speech in this boasted land of liberty "must be suppressed." This is one of the first fruits of secession:—

"*At Sea.*"—The Mobile Tribune, a warm Secession journal, "regrets to see the exhibition of some discontent with the proceedings, or rather the authority, of the Congress of the Confederate States."

"We are (says the Tribune) like a number of men *in a boat at sea.* We must reach land by our boat. No one can leap overboard without destruction to himself. Having left the old ship—without the slightest probability of returning to it—what is the duty of every true man? Why, to navigate the vessel into *some safe harbor;* and the dissensions in the crew which are likely to prevent this *must be suppressed. When we get ashore,* then let the differences of opinion in relation to the skill of the commander have full expression. There is no doubt that as soon as we get settled there will be party dissensions. We shall, no doubt, have parties; but wait for these new phases *until we know exactly where we are about to land with our new vessel.*"

Could the infelicity of "separate State secession" be more satirically characterized? Yet the Mobile journal means to be gravely argumentative, and is not at all facetious.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, also a leading secession paper, concurs with the Mobile journal in enforcing the duty of present submission to the assumption of "plenary powers" by the members of the Southern Congress. It says:

"These men have already exercised authority, which, under other circumstances, may not have legitimately belonged to them. They have, for instance, elected a Provisional President and Vice President. But those officials are men whose names are illustrious in American history. What demagogue, then, will cavil at the action of our Congress? Who will be found so base as to assert that the people have had no voice in the formation of this Government under which the South is to live and prosper? Not one true Southern man. For the sake of the South, then, our own beloved South, let us drop all party dissensions, and unite in upholding and sustaining the Government. If there be defects, and no work of human hands is perfect, the people can rectify these errors at the ballot-box. There will be, doubtless, many things in the Constitution which many of us would be glad to see altered. *Some may desire the free introduction of African negroes, or a reservation of all the negro population, or entire free trade.* Others may object to each and all of these provisions. Let these preferences and objections be expressed at the ballot-box, and in the State Conventions. But before the world, and more especially in the face of our Northern foes, let us present a solid front in defence of our Government."

War, not Peace.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch uses the following language:—"Lincoln threatened war because he knows his hands are tied. War is not the thing we ought to fear. Peace is our destruction; war our salvation."

What manner of men are these disunionists who write and publish such things as this?

GREAT SNOW STORM.—On Monday night last we were visited with the greatest snow storm experienced here for several years. After a day of rain and sleet, the snow began to fall about dark, and by the morning it lay about six inches deep. A bright sun soon after burst forth upon it and it disappeared almost as rapidly as it came. A mail rider says the snow was knee deep some 30 miles west.

The President's Flight.—The Press says that Lincoln left Springfield declaring that he put his trust entirely in Divine Providence, but that "when Abraham reached Harrisburg he lost faith in Divine Providence and took the night train."

The Conventions of 1835 *and* 1861.—The Convention of 1835—the first and only body of the kind ever assembled in this State—met in Raleigh on the 4th day of June 1835. It was composed of 116 delegates, being two for each County.

The Convention of 1861, conditionally called by the Legislature but rejected by the people at the polls, would have consisted of 120 members, chosen not by Counties, but according to federal population.

The Convention of 1835 was called to deliberate solely on State affairs. So perfect was the Union at that day, and so well contented were the people in all quarters with the operations of the federal government, that no voice was raised in the Convention on the subject, but all seemed to believe, and to act on the belief, that the Union, like the sun in the heavens, would continue in its course, and that its dissolution was hardly within the range of human probability. We may imagine the patriotic earnestness with which the great men of that body would have warned their countrymen against the dangers of disunion, if it had been given to them to see the condition in which we are now placed. That warning would have been in entire accord with what we all know of their character for prudence, firmness, and wisdom. There would have been nothing of rashness, or haste, or violence in it. They would at least have advised deliberation and dignity, and they would have characterized "precipitation" in such a crisis as unwise and dangerous.

Of the members of the Convention of 1835 there are still living the following: A. B. McMillan and George Bower, of Ashe; David Outlaw, of Bertie; David L. Swain, of Buncombe; B. S. Gaither, of Burke; D. M. Barringer and C. Melchor, of Cabarrus; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin; W. P. Williams, of Franklin; R. B. Gilliam and Josiah Crudup, of Granville; John M. Morehead, of Guilford; John Branch, of Halifax; Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; Henry Cansler, of Lincoln; Asa Biggs, of Martin; James L. Gaines, of Montgomery; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; E. T. Brodnax, of Rockingham; Thomas I. Faison, of Sampson; H. G. Spruill, of Tyrrell; Kimbrough Jones, of Wake; W. N. Edwards, of Warren; James W. Bryan, of Carteret; John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank; Samuel Calvert, of Northampton; S. T. Sawyer, of Chowan; Josiah Collins, jr., of Washington; and Council Wooten, of Lenoir. There may be others who are living, but we do not know the fact. But three of the members of the Convention of 1835, we believe, have been chosen delegates to the late Convention, to-wit, W. P. Williams, of Franklin; Edward T. Brodnax, of Rockingham; and Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.—*Ral. Standard.*

In addition to the above we add, as still living, Joseph White of Anson, Frederick J. Hill and Wm. B. Hall of Brunswick, Henry W. Harrington of Richmond, John W. Powell of Robeson, Gen. Alexander Gray of Randolph, John B. Martin of Montgomery. 37 out of 116 is a large proportion to be living at the end of 26 years—the members being generally elderly men at that time.—OBSERVER.

Texas.—NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Forts Brown and Ringgold, and the Barracks at Brazos and Santiago have been virtually surrendered to the Texas authorities.

The entire evacuation by the Federal troops will take place on the 20th inst.

A resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Texas Convention, tendering their thanks to General Twiggs.

Federal appointment in a Seceded State.—WASHINGTON, March 19.—Charles Howe has been appointed Collector for the port of Key West.

Meetings in Louisville.—LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Mr. Guthrie addressed a Union meeting last night, and counseled moderation, saying that Lincoln was honest in his intentions, and that the North would ultimately accord the just demands of the South.

U. S. Senator Elected.—ST. LOUIS, March 18.—After several days balloting Mr. Green's name was withdrawn, and Mr. Johnson was elected. The vote stood as follows: Mr. Johnson 80; Col. Doniphan 36; Mr English 29.

France and the Seceded States.—CHARLESTON, March 18.—The Charleston Courier of to-day learns from a dispatch received by a mercantile house of this city, that the proper officers at the Custom House at Havre have notified merchants that ships from the Seceded States of America will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

Stringent Times in South Carolina.—From the Columbia correspondence of the Savannah (Geo.) Republican we take the following paragraphs:

The principal topic of conversation here just now is the stringency of the times, which seems to have reached its culminating point in the suspension of work on the State House. This evil, for some time apprehended, took place yesterday evening, all the remaining hands in the employ of the State having been discharged. The bonds authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of continuing the construction of this building cannot be sold, and so the work is suspended.

But the State House is not the only interest that has suffered from the times. The foundries, machine shops and printing offices are working a smaller number of hands than usual, and the railroads are cutting down expenses. The Greenville road has reduced the salaries of all its employees, and the Charlotte road has discontinued the night express train, and put its five passenger conductors on reduced pay, running one trip a week each, besides reducing all the salaries, from the President down. I have not yet heard one syllable of complaint from those whose pay has been reduced, all seeming satisfied that it was inevitable, though, perhaps, temporary, and being willing to make even greater sacrifices should the State or the Confederacy require it.

The Border States.—The Charleston (South Carolina) News has an earnest article against the union of the Border Slave States with the Cotton States. It thinks the Border States had better not join the Southern Confederacy.

MARRIED,

In Bangkok, Siam, on the 6th of December, by Rev. D. B. Bradley of the American Mission Association, Rev. DANIEL McGILVARY, of the Presbyterian Mission, and Miss SOPHIA R., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 7th inst., Mr. KENNETH McINTOSH, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

In Bladen county, in the 32nd year of her age, on the 25th of last January, of Typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY BALLANTINE, wife of John H. Ballantine, and daughter of the late Robert McEwen.

At his residence in Orange county, on the 10th inst., HASTEN POE, aged 67 years.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Foreign Appointments.—The great interest felt in the appointment, by the new Administration, of Ambassadors from the United States to foreign countries, suggests the publication of the table below, showing the grade and salary of our representatives at foreign Courts. It will be seen that with the exception of a few leading positions, the offices of this character, for which there is so great anxiety among the patriotic citizens of this country, do not present glittering temptations of a pecuniary nature.

We are apprehensive that with the exception of cases where gentlemen and their families have a desire to reside abroad, and have attachments and tastes for particular localities, the value to the recipient, of foreign appointments, is very generally overrated. The expenses, in most countries, of maintaining the rank and dignity incident to such positions, are equal to, if they do not exceed, the compensation received from the Government. Very few, we apprehend, of the Ambassadors to foreign Courts, return richer than when they went; while many of them make large encroachments upon their private fortunes. We would not however dwell upon this consideration; for the post of representative of the United States at many of the Courts of Europe, is highly honorable, and every where, if filled with dignity by men of character, a distinction to which no one can be indifferent.

The following shows the rank and compensation of the representatives of the United States at the principal foreign Courts:

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Foreign State.	*Capital.*	*Salary.*
Great Britain,	London,	17,500
France,	Paris,	17,500
Russia,	St. Petersburg,	12,000
Spain,	Madrid,	12,000
Prussia,	Berlin,	12,000
Mexico,	Mexico,	12,000
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	12,000
China,	Canton,	12,000
Chili,	Santiago,	10,000
Peru,	Lima,	10,000
MINISTERS RESIDENT.		
Turkey,	Constantinople,	7,500
Switzerland,	Berne,	7,500
Netherlands,	Hague,	7,500
Sardinia,	Turin,	7,500
Denmark,	Copenhagen,	7,500
Austria,	Vienna,	9,000
Belgium,	Brussels,	7,500
Sweden and Norway,	Stockholm,	7,500
Naples,	Naples,	7,500
Portugal,	Lisbon,	7,500
Rome,	Rome,	7,500
Bolivia,	La Paz,	7,500
Ecuador,	Quito,	7,500
Argentine Confederation,	Parana,	7,500
New Granada,	Bogota,	7,500
Venezuela,	Caracas,	7,500
Guatemala,	Guatemala,	7,500
Nicaragua,	Nicaragua,	7,500
Japan,	Yedo,	7,500
COMMISSIONER.		
Sandwich Islands,	Honolulu,	7,500

The salaries of Secretaries of Legation at the above Courts range from $1,500 to $2,625, and at China $3,000.

Consuls.—Some of the Consuls of the United States at foreign ports, are paid by fees; but the salaries of those who are paid fixed amounts, vary widely according to the duties to be performed. We have not space for more than a few of the leading ones, viz:—

London and Liverpool, $7,500; Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, $6,000; Paris and Calcutta, $5,000; Canton, Shanghai, St. Thomas, Montreal, Melbourne, Honolulu, $4,000; Hong Kong, Vera Cruz, Panama, Alexandria, Callao, Touchos, $3,500; Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Valparaiso, Amoy, Ningpo, Glasgow, Frankfort, Lahaina and Constantinople, $3,000.

The foregoing are the leading places. There are a large number at salaries of $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000, $500, &c., &c.,—very pleasant adjuncts to a resident in the countries designated, but scarcely an inducement for the great number of patriots who desire to live upon the income from the official position. We hope these will not all speak at once, for if reports are true, the President is all but worried to death by the patriotism of his late supporters.

The Scramble for Office.—The following incidents of office-seeking in Washington were related to a New York journal by its correspondent at the Federal Capital:

"The past week has brought to us some of the strangest looking beings ever seen in this city. So far as can be ascertained, these gentlemen are applicants for clerkships in the departments here, having letters and petitions to the Secretaries, signed by the local clergy, their friends and townsmen and the schoolmasters of their districts, who in nearly every case is the author of their petitions. One man called upon Mr. Chase yesterday, having with him his wife and children, and expected, as he expressed it, to be set right to work. He came from Indiana. The children, the wife and the baggage, were all up to the Secretary's Office.

"The following little incident actually occurred at the State Department during Mr. Marcy's reign. An aspirant for a place in jovial France importuned the Secretary for a Consulship, and on being questioned by the premier as to his knowledge of the French language, coolly replied, "I reckon, Governor, to be soon *ox fat* (au fait) in that sort o'thing, as I have been a taken lessons on 'em for some time." Mr. Marcy, greatly amused, told the applicant that he could not have the appointment, as he had already made a fox pass (faux pas.)

The Office-Seekers.—There has been large accessions to-day to the army of office-seekers. A proposition is said to have been made in Cabinet meeting to appoint no one making personal application after this week, and if adopted we may expect a sudden stampede.

Most of the removals made in the Departments up to the present time have been violent Secessionists, who have been in avowed communication with the enemies of the Government. The immediate removal of these men became a matter of duty and necessity, as in the present state of the country they must necessarily be spies in the camp.—*Wash. Letter.*

Curiosities of the Census.—From a table of population of Virginia, according to the Eighth Census, recently furnished to the State Convention, and printed for the use of that body, it appears that there are neither slaves nor free negroes in McDowell county—in the south western portion of the State. There is one free negro in each of the following counties: Boone, Buchanan, Calhoun, Doddridge, Hancock, Logan and Roane. There are two in Marion, Nicholas, and Wetzel, and three in Braxton. There are only two slaves in Hancock (one of the "Pan Handle" counties,) and three in Webster. In no other county, except McDowell, are there less than ten slaves.

Official Census of Illinois.—The population of Illinois for 1860, according to the official returns, is 1,711,738, against 848,000 in 1850, showing an increase of more than 100 per cent. in ten years. The city of Chicago contains 109,260 inhabitants.

Distinguished Arrival.—Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Saturday last, by the steamship Arabia, was Mr. W. H. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times, who has come to this country for the purpose of giving a fair and impartial account of the nature and extent of our political troubles.

Scenes in the Senate.—The editor of Harper's Weekly gives his experience of two nights in the Reporters' gallery of the United States Senate, at the close of the 36th Congress. We present the spiciest of his sketches:

Joe Lane and Andy Johnson.—When I think of that speech, and when I remember that General Lane was at one time a probable candidate for the Presidency, I cannot find words to express my thanks to Divine Providence for our escape. True, the speech had its advantage. It gave a rest to the wearied reporters for the press, and enabled Senators to write their letters undisturbed. When it was done, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, rose to reply. Mr. Johnson is a self-made man. In his youth he was a tailor's apprentice, and he learned his letters from his wife. He is a natural orator, and as brave a man as lives. The author of General Lane's speech attacked, with sarcasm and sneer, the Homestead bill, with which Senator Johnson's name is connected. Johnson's reply was one of the most eloquent bursts ever heard in the Senate. I remember, he said in substance, when, after years of painful struggles, with the young wife I had brought from my native place in North Carolina, and the little family which had grown up around us, I was enabled to purchase a small plot of ground in Tennessee and build a cabin upon it which I could call my own. I remember the feeling of triumph and exultation with which we looked upon the poor little shed, and knew that at last we had *a home of our home.* And then, long years ago, I made up my mind that, if ever I had the power, every poor man, struggling as I was, should be enabled to obtain a home—should have one spot of earth, however small, one cabin, however rude and scanty, which, in the light of Heaven and the face of man, he should be able to call his own.

Three Cheers for the Union.—An ominous rustle in the galleries followed this outburst, but subsided in a growl from Senator Mason. Senator Johnson continued, laying stripe after stripe scientifically on the back of poor General Lane, and finally closing with a magnificent eulogium on the Union. On this the pent-up feeling of the spectators could no longer be restrained. A tremendous cheer arose. Senator Mason instantly moved that the galleries be cleared. A few hisses were heard—then a stentorian voice shouted, "Three cheers for the Union!" They were given with a will. Not only did the men's gallery shout, but the ladies screamed and waved their handkerchiefs. Never since the first meeting of the Senate did that body endure such an insult. For some moments the din was overpowering.

"The Sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries!" commanded the Chair fiercely.

It was easier said than done. There were at least fifteen hundred excited men in the galleries. For some moments it was a question whether the Senate would clear the galleries, or the galleries the Senate.

Secret Sessions.—The practice which has become fashionable in the Congress of the Confederate States and in our State Convention, of holding secret sessions, is displeasing to the people at large. We are glad (says the New Orleans Picayune) that public opinion upon this subject is beginning to find expression, and we hope that the secret method of transacting public business will quickly fall into disuse. That able and influential journal, the Mississippian, referring to the course of the Congress of the Confederate States in framing the permanent constitution, remarks:

"Under the veil of secrecy which the Montgomery Convention has thrown over their proceedings, it is difficult for the people, in whose behalf they have been deputed to act, to catch even a faint glimmering of their doings. This secret method of transacting public business, we will here remark, is not exactly consonant with the true theory of our Government, and it is objectionable because it removes from the public servant the salutary restraints which the eyes of the people never fail to exercise. The exigencies of the crisis may sometimes justify a departure from the rule suggested; but no such occasion now exists. It has been suggested that where nations are at war it is unwise for one Power to expose its plans to the scrutiny of the other. We submit that this reason does not apply to the case of the formation of the constitution for the Confederate States; and the conclusion is irresistible that the Convention at Montgomery, by an affectation of mystery, seeks to invest its proceedings with a sanctity which would not attach to them if enacted in 'open day,' or that its members are striving to avoid the consequences of a full knowledge by the people of what is going on behind the scenes."

Mistrust of the People.—The State Convention of Alabama was the first to adopt, almost immediately after its promulgation, and with very little deliberation, the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. The right of the people to express any opinion upon the subject was entirely ignored by the Convention, which had previously rejected—by laying on the table—the following resolutions by a vote of 54 yeas to 38 nays:

"Resolved, 1. That the political power in all free Governments is inherent in the people, and that an attempt to infringe this great principle is dangerous in policy and directly subversive of civil liberty.

"2. That the right of every people to frame the system of Government under which they are to live is a fundamental doctrine in all free Governments, and should not be questioned or impaired.

"3. That the acknowledgment of these established principles, the spirit and genius of American institutions, and the well-ascertained precedents of republican usage imperatively demand that the 'Constitution of the Confederate States of America" shall be submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection."

This unpopular proceeding in Alabama is likely to be followed by the Convention of Louisiana, which, as we learn by Telegraph, has already, by a vote of 74 to 26, refused to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people.—*Nat. Int.*

The Border States.—There is good sense in the following, from the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder:—

"If the line of the Southern Confederacy touched that of the Free States, there being no law or treaty for the rendition of fugitives from labor between *foreign Powers*, the mischief would be such, practically, that a collision of arms would be unavoidable, unless the Slave States receded altogether from the claim on which they insisted while in the Union, of having their property returned to them under the plain behest of the Constitution and the acts of Congress to carry it into effect. In the simple matter of convenience and expediency, therefore, we believe that the Border States will be of more advantage in their present position to the Southern Confederacy, a wall of defence against Northern aggression, than if they were to become members of it, with all their frontier exposed to fanatical hatred and pillage. We should then have to try an experiment which otherwise we might be under the necessity of making with the Free States, and which no amount of wisdom or valor may contemplate with indifference. If slaves from the Border States are stolen or enticed away by the abolitionists, the game would become vastly interesting in the absence of any stipulations recognizing slaves as *property*, which we have reason to believe could never be obtained. Outrage would follow outrage in rapid succession, and on a scale of such magnitude that war would be the only mode of redress."

Soldiering.—The Baltimore papers publish a letter from a young Baltimorean now at Castle Pinckney, Charleston, who has become disgusted with soldiering. He says:

"We are treated worse than negroes here. We don't get enough to eat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description."

A good many young gentlemen who now talk glibly of fighting, will become equally disgusted when brought down to a war fare. Second joints and tenderloin are scarce in camp, and not over soft is the bed the soldier has to stretch his legs upon; that is, if he can find them after the battle.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Congressmen yet to be Elected.—The States which are yet to choose representatives, and their times for election are as follows:

Connecticut,	April 1	N. Carolina,	Aug. 1
Rhode Island,	April 3	California,	Sept. 2
Virginia,	May 23	Maryland,	Nov. 6
Tennessee,	Aug. 1	Kansas,	–
Kentucky,	Aug. 5		

Hon. C. F. Adams.—Chas. Francis Adams, our Minister to England, is the third of his family who has represented the United States at the Court of St. James. John Adams, his grandfather, and John Q. Adams, his father, formerly filled the position.

A Strange Proposition.—We understand that Myers W. Fisher, Esq., a Secession member of the Convention from Northampton, deliberately proposed to the members from the West, on yesterday, that the secession members from the East would yield what the West demanded, in regard to taxation of slaves, *provided* the Western members would vote for an ordinance of secession. This proposition must strike every mind as a most remarkable and extraordinary one. It will especially cause the slaveholders of the East to wonder and marvel not a little. Besides, it is a confession of weakness and defeat on the part of the secessionists themselves.

The following is the precise language in which Mr. Fisher made his proposition, as we find it reported in the Enquirer:—

"I will say for myself, sir, whether my constituents will endorse it or not, *that if these* (Western) *gentlemen give me an ordinance of secession that shall be adopted by their people and the Commonwealth, they shall have taxation upon slaves under twelve years of age, and all slaves over that age shall be taxed according to their value.*"

Richmond Whig.

Stray Money Letters.—Statement of dead letters, containing money, received at the dead letter office during the past year:

Quarter ending March 31 1860, 2,403 letters—$13,120.87
Do June 30, 1860, 2,860 letters—16,177.41
Do Sept. 30, 1860, 2,192 letters—10,975.88
Do Dec. 31, 1860, 2,335 letters—11,880.70
Total for the year 1860, 9,790 letters—containing $52,154,86.
Average amount of money to each letter $5.23.

More than nine-tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. Those letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be found, are filed, to await the application of the owners. If not called for before June next the bank notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the United States Treasury. But the letter and draft for the amount contained in it (less the discount) may be obtained on proper application at any time thereafter.

Florida Postage Stamps.—The telegraph has noticed the fact that the Postmaster at Madison, Florida, had been using postage stamps other than those authorized by the Post Office Department. This statement reaching the said official, he immediately addressed the Department in explanation, saying that in the absence of regular stamps and small change he had issued a number of one and three cent *checks*, which, as used, were charged against himself in favor of the Department. He expressed great indignation at the suspicion of an attempted fraud on his part. The present able and efficient Third Assistant Postmaster General replied to this letter to-day, reading the Postmaster at Madison a pretty severe lecture on the introduction of unauthorized checks, and calling his attention to the law, which requires all postage to be prepaid with *stamps.*—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Amer.*

Commerce of the Confederate States.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:—

"In relation to the attitude adopted by the French Government towards vessels from ports of the Southern States, sailing under irregular papers, I am enabled to affirm that instructions have been given to the customs authorities of the Empire not to object to such irregularities of form when no doubt exists as to the origin of the papers, and *provided the vessel enters any port of France under the flag of the United States.*

The New Orleans True Delta says: "It is not without reason the faithful Democracy of Louisiana are daily more and more deploring the success of the nefarious schemes of unprincipled office-holders and corrupt politicians, who, through the juggles of a Convention, deliberately and faithlessly disregarded the popular wish and attached the State to the car of the provisional abortion at Montgomery. Already the mutterings of the distant thunder are making themselves distinctly heard, and it is not in Louisiana alone, but in all the other States precipitated blindly into revolution, as well, that discontent, disappointment, and disgust are every where expressed loudly and intelligibly."

Benefits of Secession.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says: "Some of the people of South Carolina appear to be getting sick of separate State secession and forced loans, and are moving from the State with all possible haste. Messrs. Farr, Cotter, and Burns, with their families, thirty-five negroes, twenty horses, wagons, carriages, &c., were found on the Admiral last evening on their way to a new home near the mouth of the Arkansas river. There are said to be many others in the Palmetto State who will follow their example, and leave as soon as possible."

The Red River.—The New Orleans Delta says that the communication between the Red river and the Mississippi is being gradually cut off. Th former is taking itself off to the Gulf by way of Atchafalaya into Berwick's Bay. Unless something is done to prevent the Red river from seceding, New Orleans will lose a large amount of valuable traffic. A company is talked of to keep the channel open. It is thought it will cost $2,000,000.

A Salute from the Floating Battery.—A salute of seven guns, in honor of the States composing the Southern Confederacy, was fired yesterday from the floating battery. This structure is now finished, and was visited by crowds of our citizens yesterday.—*Charleston Mercury, 16th.*

Free Ice.—There should be no duty on this article. Here it is not merely a luxury, but an essential to comfort and health. We trust our Congress have placed it among the free lists of the present tariff. No amount of protection would induce our climate to manufacture the article.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Frontier life has many difficulties, especially in social matters. A betrothed couple were recently married at St. Francis, New Brunswiek, who had made five journeys to the residence of a Justice of the Peace, thirty miles and back, before finding him at home and all things else agreeable. They were ready for wedlock six months ago, and had traveled about 300 miles, going and coming, over rough wilderness roads, before their constancy and patience reaped a final reward. May they have smooth journeys for the remainder of life!

A young man in 'these parts,' who had spent a little of his own time and a good deal of his father's money in fitting for the Bar, was asked after his examination how he got along.

'O well,' said he, 'I answered one question right.'

'Ah, indeed!' said the old gentleman, with looks of satisfaction at his son's peculiar smartness. 'And what was that?'

'They asked me what a *qui tam* action was.'

'That was a hard one! And you answered it correctly, did you?'

'Yes. I told them I did not know.'

A lady had just taken her morning bath, when to her surprise she found her invalid husband standing at the door. She exclaimed—

'What are you here for? I thought you were asleep.'

He replied—

'I heard an angel troubling the water, and thought I would step in and get healed.'

Look out for the Counterfeiter!—A person passed through this place on Thursday night, the 14th inst., evidently having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money, judging from the quantity he put in circulation the short time he was in this place. The individual called himself Davis, and put out that he was from Mississippi. He is about six feet high, upright in his carriage, heavy whiskers, with color tending towards chestnut, hair a decided chestnut. Quick in his speech. Eyes light blue, showing a good deal of white. High cheek bones, and face rather broad and intelligent. He had when here, an old bay horse with a white spot on his neck, with a wagon saddle. His clothing rough, and wearing shawl and leggings. Saddle bags good. He passed about $70 here, all on the same bank and of the same denomination—$10's. The note purports to be on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., letter A., and is numbered in two places, the first in old brownish ink, the second in a blue-black—date Feb. 19th, 1849—Feb. 19 in the same fady ink as the first No., but "th" and "49," in the blue-black ink. The signature of the President looks something like J. A. Cuniford; but the Cashier's, (B. D. Boyd,) is quite distinct. Both the signatures and all the filling in, except the first numbering and Feb. 19, are evidently done by one hand. The vignette on the right end of the note has an X in the middle, slightly turned, the outer part leaning towards the top of the note, the inner towards the bottom. The paper is very thin and rough. The word Ten is in red ink, on one side only, and has been quite recently printed, still having the gloss upon it. Genuine notes have the red impression on both sides. This note purports to have been engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York.

On Friday night, this man, or some one very much resembling him, attempted to steal a mulatto woman belonging to T. M. Hamilton. It is highly probable that he is only one of a gang who are operating in this section.

Wadesborough Argus.

The Chatham Railroad.—We learn that a meeting of the Commissioners named in the charter of the above mentioned company, was held on 20th March in this city. Dr. Thomas D. Hogg was chosen Chairman. Dr. Hogg and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., were appointed a committee to confer with the President and Directors of the North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held Thursday, April 4th next, at the office of Sion H. Rogers, Esq., in this city.

Raleigh Standard.

On a Visit.—We met Governor Ellis, who with his family is now on a visit to Newbern, on the street yesterday. We regret to say that the Governor is not looking as well as usual. The close confinement during the winter at Raleigh and attention to official duties we suppose have tended to impair his health: we doubt not however but a few weeks recreation away from the monotonous routine of office duty will make him himself again. We hope so.—*Newbern Progress.*

Destructive Fire near Asheville.—The large Hotel and adjacent buildings, together with all the furniture and fixtures belonging to the same at the Sulphur Spring four miles from Asheville, N. C., were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night week. Property belonged to Wm. L. Henry, Esq. Loss estimated at $12,000. No insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

Iredell Express.

Suicide.—The Wadesborough Argus says that Mr. Edwin Wall, a native of Anson, but for the last three years residing in Carroll county, Miss., committed suicide a few days ago, in a fit of insanity. He was about 48 years of age, was much beloved, and leaves a wife and three children. His remains were brought to Anson for interment.

New Post Offices.—A new Post Office has been established in Guilford county, called Young's Mills—S. V. Young, P. M.

A new Post Office has been established in Forsyth county, called Lewisville.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Accidental Death.—Mr. Burrill Atkinson, residing on Brown Creek, was accidentally killed while returning from Court on Tuesday afternoon of last week. His horse ran away with him and stepped into a deep wash in the road, throwing Mr. A. violently forward on his face, crushing in his forehead and breaking his neck. Mr. A. was not found until next morning, his family supposing by his absence that he was still in town.

Wadesborough Argus.

The Southern Tariff.—A despatch from Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, published in the Charleston papers, officially confirms the fact that the new tariff was not passed by the Montgomery Congress before adjournment. The tariff at present in force in the Confederacy, therefore, is the United States tariff of 1857, with a somewhat enlarged free list. Mr. Memminger states that a bill will pass making a few reductions upon this tariff.

Import of Specie.—Since the commencement of the present crisis Europe has sent to the United States $19,320,455, and in the same time the receipts from California have amounted to about $5,000,000.

Fort Sumter.—The latest report in relation to Fort Sumter was that Major Anderson and his command would embark in the regular steamer which left Charleston on Saturday for New York.

Troops from Texas.—No more steamers will be sent from this port to Texas for the present. The four which have already left, are considered enough to bring back all the troops at Indianola and Brazos Santiago. The Eighth Infantry, stationed at Fort Bliss (El Paso,) Fort Lancaster and Fort Davis, have a march before them of from 600 to 800 miles to Indianola, and may not arrive there for several weeks yet. The cavalry at Camp Cooper are about 700 miles from the same point. For the accommodation of these troops, when they reach Indianola, it may be necessary to send out a fifth steamer in the course of a month.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Supreme Court.—No nominations for the vacant Judgeship of this Court have yet been determined. Judge Campbell has not resigned.

Gen. Webb declines the Mission to Turkey.—NEW YORK, March 19.—Gen. Webb has declined the acceptances of the appointment as Minister to Turkey.

Afraid of the People.—Both the Louisiana and Alabama State Conventions have refused to allow the people of their respective States to vote upon the subject of the new Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland.—Letters from Wheatland from some of Mr. Buchanan's friends state that he is rapidly recovering from the fatigue of the final labors of his administration, and he hopes soon to be restored to his wonted health and vigor.

The Oxford (Miss.) Intelligencer protests against Tennessee entering the Southern Confederacy, unless she will produce the scalps of Senator Johnson and Representative Etheridge, as an evidence of her sincerity.

Virginia Convention.—RICHMOND, March 19.—The Committee on Federal Relations in the State Convention reported to-day proposing amendments to the Constitution. It is Mr. Franklin's substitute, changed by using the expression involuntary servitude in place of persons held to service. The rights of owners of slaves not to be impaired by Congressional or Territorial law or any pre-existing law in territory hereafter acquired. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, to be prohibited north of 36° 30', but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any Territorial Legislature south of that line. The third section has some verbal alterations providing somewhat better security for property in transit. The fifth section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States. The sixth makes some verbal changes in relation to remuneration for fugitives by Congress and exercises the clause relative to the securing of privileges and immunities.

The seventh forbids the granting of the elective franchise and right to hold office to persons of the African race.

The eighth provides that none of these amendments, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

From Texas.—NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Gen. Twiggs declines to accept of the Generalship of the army of the Confederate States, on account of his health.

Gov. Houston refuses to appear before the Convention, to take the oath prescribed by the Convention, to support the provisional Government. Lieut. Gov. Clark is to assume the duties of Governorship.

From Arkansas.—LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, March 20.—The secession ordinance has been defeated by four majority.

FORT SMITH, March 20.—Thirty-nine guns were fired in this city last night, in honor of the vote in the Convention against secession.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men over this event.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—A great excitement prevails at Little Rock in consequence of the rejection of the secession ordinance.

A compromise was effected by the Convention to submit the question of co-operation or secession to the people of Arkansas, on the first Monday in August.

Delegates will be sent to the Border State Convention, to report on the re-assembling of the Convention, on the third Monday in August next, to which day it has adjourned.

Decided Vote against Secession.—ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The State Convention has passed the first and second resolutions of the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations. There was only one negative vote. Several resolutions looking to secession was tabled by a decided vote:

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The State Convention passed the third and fourth resolutions of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The fifth was amended to express that the Convention cherished an earnest desire to prevent civil war, and that this would be promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from those forts where there is danger of collision, and that the Convention recommend the adoption of that policy.

This was passed by a vote of yeas 89, nays 6.

A resolution providing for an adjournment to December next was adopted.

Ohio Legislature.—CLEVELAND, March 21.—John Sherman was nominated last night at Columbus for Senator, in place of Salmon P. Chase, on the 79th ballot.

The resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

Indiana for a National Convention.—The proposition for a National Convention, introduced in the Legislature of Indiana by Mr. Stotsenburg of Floyd, on the first day of the session, passed on the last day of the session by a decided majority in both Houses.

Appointments to Office in the New Administration.—WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Adams as Minister to England, Marsh to Sardinia, Webb to Turkey, H. S. Sanford, of Conn., to Belgium, Thayer, of New York, as Consul General to Egypt, and Patrick J. Devine as Consul at Cork.

Mr. Defrees, as Superintendent of Public Printing, will immediately organize a Bureau of Public Printing.

The President has nominated Mr. Burlingame, of Mass., as Minister to Austria, Rufus King, of Wisconsin, as Minister to Rome, James O. Putnam, of New York, as Consul at Havre, Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, as Consul to London, and J. W. Nye as Governor of Nevada.

Later from Europe.—The Arago, from Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst., arrived.

Commercial.—The American news has caused an advance of ½d. on Upland Cotton, and ¼d. on other qualities. There was a large speculative demand, and the market closed with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

Discharge of Ex-Secretary Floyd.—WASHINGTON, March 20.—The two indictments against Secretary Floyd, in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, have been dismissed as follows. The first indictment was for conspiring to defraud the Government. In regard to this the District Attorney stated in open Court that there was no evidence to sustain it, and ordered a *nolle prosequi.* The second indictment was for malfeasance in office, in issuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits prosecution for any offence touching which the party has been examined as a witness before a committee of Congress. Floyd had been so examined, and it was decided by the Court in the case of Russell, that this barred prosecution. The point was to-day submitted to the Court by the counsel on both sides in advance of an arraignment, and the indictment was ordered to be quashed.

Release of the New York Vessels Seized at Savannah.—The New York ships, recently seized at Savannah, Ga., have been released, by order of Gov. Brown, in consideration of the surrender of the arms by the New York metropolitan police.

Another Vessel Seized.—AUGUSTA, March 21.—The sloop Isabella, Capt. Jones, laden with provisions for the U. S. fleet off Pensacola, was seized last night.

Another Denial.—WASHINGTON, March 21.—In Administration circles it is reported with an air of authority that no reinforcements will be sent South, and that no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens. This intelligence may be considered reliable.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this date have all his Clothing manufactured in his House under the supervision of some of the best and most skilful mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand. All those wishing to make a genteel appearance, nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT.

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

1861.
JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,
Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 88tf

Fresh Garden Seeds,
FROM
DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH.

North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 88tf



WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
FOR SALE BY
S. J. HINSDALE, Agt.

Sept. 18. 59tf

LIME!
100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 9-tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Dec'r 22. 81*3m

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night last the 17th inst., a BUGGY and HARNESS.

The thief has probably made his way to Raleigh, as he was last heard of on that road.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. W. H. MELVIN.

Blockerville, Cumberland Co., March 18. 6-2tpd

Southern Piano Manufactory.
RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent
ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Lake A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860. 24-1tf

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87llypd

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1861.

A Peace Policy.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday has a seven column editorial article on the Past, the Present, and the Future of our sectional difficulty, which is deemed of so much importance and significance as to be supposed, in three Washington letters in papers by our last mail, to have undergone the revision of Mr. Seward. Whilst we do not give credence to any agency of Mr. Seward in the matter, we infer from the assertion, that it is understood in Washington that Mr. Seward's policy will be the peaceful one recommended by the Intelligencer.

After a resume of the past and the present condition of things, the Intelligencer repeats its entire opposition to any thing like coercion, a doctrine in which it has as little faith as in that of secession, except in local cases, like the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island. It says the government has no lawful power to collect revenue off the ports of the seceded States, and advises that no attempt should be made so to collect it, and no law asked of Congress to authorize it. It entirely disapproves of any attempt to recapture the forts, vessels and other property seized by the seceding States, an attempt which would bring on war, and war could lead to no good, but would drive off the Border States, and after all its horrors and evils would leave all parties in a less favorable temper for negotiation than now.

But the Intelligencer goes farther and recommends the relinquishment to the seceded States of all forts &c. within them, including Fort Pickens, but not including *the* forts and light houses erected for merely commercial purposes, lying not within the States but out at sea, such as those at Key West and Tortugas. These, it says, are not necessary to the defence of the seceded States, and *are* necessary to the commerce of the U. S. on which ground alone appropriations for their erection were always asked by the Florida Congressmen.

Finally, the Intelligencer recommends as indispensable a General Convention of all the remaining States, by which the Constitution may be revised, and possibly the seceded States induced by sufficient guaranties to return; and if not, then the terms of a peaceful recognition of the new Confederacy be arranged. For this conclusion, very sufficient reasons are given.

On the whole, while we do not suppose that the Intelligencer's article has any official origin, it is yet significant of a result to which circumstances inevitably tend, provided the bad men of both sections can be restrained from initiating open hostilities. It will be seen by the articles we publish to-day, that the Southern Commissioners now in Washington are satisfied of the desire of the Administration to keep the peace.

Maryland.—There lately met and adjourned, and met and adjourned again, a Convention of Delegates appointed by meetings in most of the counties in Maryland. It was a very disorderly body, its discussions generally degenerating into mere wrangles. In the preamble to its resolutions, it said,—

"The only result of either the Peace Convention or the Congress was the passage by the latter of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, professedly to settle a question in regard to which no doubt had ever been expressed; thus, in effect, leaving the political status of the country in precisely the same condition as it was at the time of our last adjournment."

The Baltimore American puts the authors of this assertion right, as follows:—

"More than any past or present evil, the announcement by the leaders of the sectional party of an "irrepressible conflict" between the systems of free and slave labor, and the dread of the future advances of anti-slavery principles, have alarmed the people of the South and filled them with apprehensions that their domestic institutions would be attacked and ultimately destroyed by the rapidly increasing power of the North.

"Congress, by the Constitutional majority of two-thirds of both Houses, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution which, when adopted by three-fourths of the States, as it undoubtedly will be, protects us forever from all danger of the dreaded interference. Here is the article: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State."

"How a provision forever prohibiting any amendment, in a certain particular, of a Constitution which before was subject to such amendment, can be nothing more than is already implied in that instrument surpasses our comprehension; nor can we understand how the proposed amendment can "leave the political *status* of the country precisely as it was" before. It does not pretend "to settle a question in regard to which no doubt had ever been expressed;" for as every one knows that almost every provision of the Constitution could be amended by three fourths of the States, the proposition of Mr. Corwin, assuming that question to be settled, provides against the fear of change by making any amendment in one important particular impossible. If there was anything rational in the fears that the anti-slavery power of the North might hereafter attempt to amend the Constitution so as to interfere with our domestic institutions, the proposed amendment now submitted by Congress to the States must set those fears at rest forever. It does, in fact, put an end to "the irrepressible conflict;" its immense value will become apparent the more the people reflect upon its meaning; and we believe it will have, as it ought to have, a daily increasing effect in restoring "the unity and married calm" of these States, at present so sadly distracted and alienated."

The Corwin Amendment to the Constitution.—Gov. Morgan has sent to the Legislature of New York with a favorable message the joint resolution of Congress proposing what is known as the Corwin Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Gov. Morgan says:—

"The amendment proposed is one which will commend itself to the judgment while it conforms to the sentiment of the people of this State, who on all occasions have avowed the doctrine of the right of the States respectively to control their domestic institutions in such a manner as they may judge most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. While New York is unalterably opposed to the institution of slavery within her own borders, and is unwilling to submit to any external interference with her internal policy, she is unqualifiedly in favor of extending any proper constitutional guarantee desired by her sister States against the exercise of any power to interfere with or abolish the domestic institutions therein. An amendment to the Constitution, such as is now proposed, would be accepted by the Border States as an earnest of the good faith of the Northern States, to preserve for them for all time their constitutional rights. He would respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith communicated."

The recommendation was referred to a committee.

A Satisfied Office Seeker.—The following curious letter is published:—

Peekskill, March 15, 1861.

Hon. W. H. Seward:—Dear Sir: I notice that you have appointed Mr. Stetson to the office that my son asked for, and I feel perfectly satisfied that you have made the best selection, and should have so recommended if left to me. Yours, truly,

D. L. SEYMOUR.

We have heard a definition of gratitude that we think suits this case exactly, viz: that gratitude is a keen appreciation of favors expected. What less can Mr. Seward do than to give a better office than that conferred on Mr. Stetson to the writer of this rare epistle or to his son?

Dishonor among Thieves.—A "lobby member" of the New York common councils has run off with $36,000, being part of $60,000 placed in his hands to bribe the Aldermen to give a certain city contract. The contract was duly sanctioned, but when the Aldermen went for their pay the stakeholder was missing. The lobby member has grown rich by such operations. It is said that he is the only one of the host of men similarly engaged, who never failed to secure his object with the Councils. If the contractor can afford to pay a $60,000 bribe to get the job, of how much is the city cheated?

Western Railroad.—The Annual Meeting of the Western Railroad Company was held in the Town Hall on Saturday last, A. W. Steel Esq. presiding. The Town stock was represented by the Mayor, A. McLean, Esq.; and the County Stock by David McNeill, Esq., Chairman of the County Court, and Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. About 2500 shares were represented in person or by proxy.

C. B. Mallett Esq. submitted the Report of the President and Directors, from which we propose in our next to make an interesting extract. This Report and that of the Auditing Committee were accepted.

The act of the late Legislature, to aid in the extension of the Road to the N. C. Road, was unanimously accepted as an amendment to the charter.

C. B. Mallett, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President. And the following Directors were elected, viz: George McNeill, Jas. Kyle, T. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan, W. T. Horne, S. J. Hinsdale, H. L. Myrover, A. McLean, and E. J. Hale.

The survey of several routes from Deep River to the N. C. Road will be commenced forthwith.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.—We have seen a counterfeit $10 note on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C., which is well calculated to deceive, indeed is so well executed as to have been taken at three of the banks in this place. To one of these banks they were returned as counterfeit from a Charleston bank. The engraving is admirable, the paper very slightly if at all inferior, the filling up and signing well done. The only thing calculated to excite suspicion in one not much familiar with the notes of that bank is, that, though all of them seen here are new and smooth, never having been in circulation, they are all dated as long ago as Feb'y 19th 1849. This date was doubtless adopted to cover the fraud of signing B. D. Boyce (it looks like Boyd,) as Cashier. Mr. Boyce was Cashier many years ago, probably in 1849, but E. J. Scott is the present Cashier.

See paragraph on this subject from the Wadesboro' Argus.

The Banks and Exchange.—We are requested by one of the largest stockholders in banks to call attention to what he considers—and we confess that we concur with him—an improper course of policy on the part of the banks in this State—all of them, we presume. We learn that whilst they sell sight exchange on the Northern cities at from 5 to 6 per cent. premium they buy 60 day bills on the North at 1 per cent. discount. We are surprised to hear that this is all the banks allow for bills, and would be surprised that drawers consent to sell at that rate if it were not apparent that at present there is no other alternative except the rather slow one for this fast age of waiting till the produce can reach its Northern market and be sold.

The only plea that we can imagine for this prodigious shave is, that in such times as the present there is more risk in purchasing bills. That is doubtless true; but not to such an extent as a difference of 5 or 6 per cent. between buying and selling.

It is just, however, to the banks here to state, that they have themselves paid 5 per cent. for sight checks, to procure means of remittance of funds collected on Northern account.

We merely desire at present to call attention to the fact, and that at the suggestion of one who profits by but does not approve of the system. Cannot the banks, by some concert of action, change their policy in this respect? We think they will thereby show that they deserve the good will which the people and the Legislature have generally manifested towards them.

The University Magazine for March has a Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Deems. The principal article is on the Life and Letters of Hon. Whitmill Hill, by Gov. Swain. Mr. Hill, a native of Bertie county, served in the Provincial Congress and in the Legislature from 1775 to 1780, in the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1781, and in the State Convention which rejected the Federal Constitution in 1788. In his introductory remarks to this correspondence, Gov. Swain mentions that "Gov. Nash's salary was fixed by the act of April 1780 at £13,000. The late estimable Chief Justice had the authority of his mother for the statement that the amount received was scarcely sufficient to procure a calico gown." The State issued, between 1775 and 1781, bills of credit to the amount of $76,375,000, and they depreciated to 800 for 1 of specie, "at which rate this species of public debt was ultimately redeemed." That is, we suppose, so much of it as the holders were willing to part with at that rate. As with the Continental bills of credit, so we suppose with those of North Carolina, immense amounts were held till within this century. We remember to have seen large bundles of them.

This article of Gov. Swain's abounds with interesting facts, highly creditable to the gallantry of North Carolinians in several brilliant actions with the British and tories.

An Excuse.—A letter from Charlotte to the Charleston Mercury endeavors to account for the late secession defeat in this State, by the following among other like statements:—

"The telegraphic despatches from Mr. Craige and other secessionists, *were not received until after the election*, and the presumption is fairly taken that they were purposely kept back."

We know not how many telegraphic dispatches Mr. Craige and other secessionists sent, but we have before us five such dispatches, signed by Mr. Craige and eight other secessionists, which were received and published and extensively circulated before the election.

The Vote on President Davis's Veto.—The following was the vote in the Southern Congress on the question of passing the bill in regard to the slave trade, in spite of President Davis's veto. What was the vote by which the bill originally passed we have not heard:

Yeas.—Messrs. Curry and Chilton, of Alabama; Morton and Owens, of Florida; Toombs, H Cobb, T R R Cobb, Barton, Nisbet and Kenan, of Georgia; Rhett, Barnwell, Keitt and Miles, of South Carolina; Ochiltree, of Texas.

Nays.—Messrs. Smith, Hale, Shorter and Eearn, of Alabama; Wright and Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia; DeClouet, Conrad, Kenner, Sparrow and Marshall, of Louisiana; Harris, Brooke, Wilson, Clayton, Barry and Harrison, of Mississippi; Chesnut, Withers and Boyce, of South Carolina; Reagan, Waul, Gregg and Oldham, of Texas.

Absent.—Messrs. Walker, McRae and Lewis, of Alabama; Anderson, of Florida; Crawford and Hill, of Georgia; Perkins, of Louisiana; Campbell, of Mississippi; Memminger, of South Carolina; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas.

Another Slave Trade Act.—Before the adjournment of the Southern Congress another "slave trade bill" was passed, and the injunction of secrecy removed; but what is its character, or whether approved or vetoed by President Davis, the papers do not inform us.

Commercial Intercourse with the Confederate States.—We suppose the following "special dispatch" to the New York Journal of Commerce is at least semi-official:—

Charleston, March 20.—*Enforcement of the Southern Tariff Laws.*—Measures have been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, to prevent the introduction of goods by the inland routes.

"At all railway connections between the Confederate and border States officers have been stationed to enforce the decrees and tariff regulations of the Confederate States.

"The same precautions have been taken to prevent smuggling on the coast line."

Office Hunting.—A Washington letter in a Northern paper says that the office seekers will probably be the death of President Lincoln, as they were of President Harrison and President Taylor. From 6 A. M. till long after midnight he permits himself to be made their passive victim. He has no system or method, but allows his time and strength to be exhausted in listening to the office seekers—so says the letter writer.

Broke Out in a New Place.—We find in the Wilmington *Herald* of the 21st inst. a long communication abusing and slandering the Raleigh Standard, the Greensboro' Patriot, and the Fayetteville Observer. Glancing over it we find a statement which we think it proper to set right. Referring to the three papers named, the writer says:—

"To carry out their policy, they circulated telegraphic dispatches, (on the eve of the election,) bearing the glad tidings that affairs had been amicably settled by the Peace Congress. It had the desired effect."

Some people of delicate feelings (except in cases when *they* are concerned,) may think we should say that the writer has made a *mistake*. We think differently. In dealing with such creatures as have lately occupied themselves in slandering the Observer, we "call a spade a spade." The writer has deliberately *lied*. The Standard and Patriot can speak for themselves. We say that no such despatches were circulated by the Observer, or by its Editors, or by its types, either "on the eve of the election" or at any time before it. The last information as to the Peace Conference which was published in the Observer before the election was dated at Washington Feb. 22, *six days before our election*, copied from the Wilmington or Petersburg papers, and was as follows:—

"Washington, Feb. 22.—The Peace Congress arrived at no result to-day. Reports of a disagreement are current."

On the day of the election we copied into the Observer from the Raleigh Banner and the Wilmington Herald and Journal two statements by telegraph as to what had been done in Washington on the preceding Tuesday, remarking only that they were contradictory and that our readers had as good means as we of knowing which was true.

It seems to us that before admitting a statement of this character into its columns intended to injure those of his profession who have in no way interfered with the Herald or its editor, it would have been as well to have examined into its truth.

There are various other infamous falsehoods in this communication, as the Editor of the Herald is probably aware if he does us the honor to read the Observer. But it is scarcely worth while to trouble about them. We have chosen to state the facts as to that quoted above because, earnestly as we engage in, and deeply as we are interested in most political contests, we carefully avoid all those electioneering expedients which may be classed under the general head of "last cards." Without at all calling in question the conduct of those who differ with us, there are reasons satisfactory to ourselves for our habit in that respect; and carefully eschewing everything of the sort we do not like to be charged with them. Many of those before whom the charge has been made through the Herald are gentlemen whom we should like to be informed of its falsehood. There is but one way to accomplish this—through the Herald itself. And we trust that the Herald will allow us the use of its advertising columns to correct a falsehood which has been deemed of sufficient importance to claim a conspicuous place in them gratuitously. If it will append to these remarks the price of the advertisement, the amount will be promptly remitted.

BERTHS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.

Among the numerous applications for office sent to our representative in Congress, Mr. Sedgwick, was one from a clergyman, asking Mr. Sedgwick's influence to obtain a subordinate clerkship in the New York Custom House for his son, a youth he "had never had occasion to punish, and never knew of his being guilty of a falsehood;" to which application Mr. Sedgwick wrote the following capital reply, a copy of which has accidentally come into our hands:

"Syracuse, March, 1861.

Rev. Mr. P———: My Dear Sir: If you have got a son who won't lie nor steal, don't, for God's sake, put him in the New York Custom House. He would soon lose those qualities there, and get other habits not half so virtuous. Still, if you are inclined to put temptation in his way, instead of being careful and prayerful that it may be removed from him, I will give him a letter, provided any friend of mine is appointed Collector.

"Very truly your friend, and the friend of the boy,

C. B. SEDGWICK."

Why not recommend the young Republican friend to Sing Sing or Auburn? Both are educative institutions of the like kind, Sedgwick being judge. To recommend a poor young fellow, upon any consideration, to a lieing and stealing educative institution, is not good morals, Mr. Sedgwick. The Syracuse anxious meetings should take up Mr. Sedgwick's case.—*N. Y. Express.*

This reminds us of an incident which we can never forget. Some fifteen or twenty years ago we happened to make the acquaintance of one of the Deputy Collectors of New York, who asked that when we came to that city we would call and see him at such a desk in the Rotunda of the Custom House. Finding the desk, there sat Mr. D——, signing his name to papers and administering oaths, without once looking up, and with a rapidity and nonchalance that looked like any thing rather than the solemnity of an appeal to the Deity, either by the officer or the merchant. After looking on for some time, and fancying that there would be no end to this process, we concluded to interrupt it, and a "Good morning, Mr. D——," led to something like the following scene: "Ah, Mr. Hale, glad to see you:" "You swear that this is a true statement?" (signing his name.) "When did you come to town?" "You swear that this is a true statement?" (signing again.) "Where are you stopping?" "You swear" &c. (signing again.) And so it went on as long as we staid there, with an anxious line of hard swearers waiting their turn. For the only time in life we saw and realized what is meant by the proverbial expression, "a custom house oath."

Keep your son out of *that* temptation, Rev. Mr. P——.

Extra Session of the Senate.—Nothing of interest has occurred since last summary, except confirmations of nominations to office noted elsewhere. Mr. Bayard of Delaware has been speaking for some days about sectional matters. It is thought that the Senate will adjourn during this week.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. E. Mann, Col. J. W. ALSPAUGH, senior Editor of the Winston Sentinel, to Mrs. OLIVIA STEDMAN.

In Robeson county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Mr. NEILL McQUEEN, of Cumberland, to Miss FLORA C. McARTHUR, youngest daughter of the late Alexander McArthur, of Robeson.

In Robeson, 14th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, DANIEL MURDOCH McCALLUM and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late Rev. Arch'd Smith.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday, the 24th inst., Mr. MARSHALL W. JESSUP, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral from the Baptist church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to-day.

In this town, on Sunday the 24th inst., Mr. JACOB OTTARBURG, aged 53 years, formerly of Landau, Germany.

In Glen Anna Female Seminary, Thomasville, N. C., March 9th, PALLIE J., daughter of Samuel A. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C., in the 17th year of her age.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., on the 20th inst., WILLIAM A., infant son of Mr. John C. and Mrs. Beasley, aged 1 year and 15 days.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer my Stock of Goods for CASH, until the 4th of April. At which time I will close out the remaining Stock at AUCTION. I have now on hand,

Plows of all kinds, Corn Shellers, Cutting Machines of the different Patterns, Grass Blades, Grain do., also a general assortment of Wooden-Ware, Hard and Hollow-Ware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Iron, Nails and Spikes, Cigars, Tobacco, & Liquors of all kinds, &c.

Call and see. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 25. 7-tf

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 21, 1861.—There is an evident desire, both on the part of the Administration at Washington and the Administration at Montgomery, to prevent any armed collision. The policy is peace and conciliation, and it is now regarded as certain that there will be no bloodshed, but that the contest will be one of diplomacy. It is even asserted that the garrison at Fort Pickens will also be withdrawn and nothing but Key West and Tortugas, with other reef forts, retained in the possession of the Government. The article in the National Intelligencer of this morning is said to have foreshadowed the policy of Mr. Seward, recommending that all points of pride be waived by the authorities of both Washington and Montgomery.

An announcement has been made to-day, which is regarded as official, that no orders have been issued to reinforce any of the forts, and that the recent naval movements have no hostile intent, but are merely for the transportation of troops from the seceded States and the necessary supply of provisions.

It is said that Mr. Seward is preparing a reply to the application of the Southern Commissioners for recognition, which will distinctly foreshadow the peace policy of the Administration, and be in the form of an address to the people of the seceded States, inviting on their part the adoption of similar peaceful and conciliatory measures. He will also define the peculiar position of the President, in a condition of affairs not contemplated by the Constitution, and make a powerful appeal to the people, North and South, to drop all animosities and resort to the only Constitutional means, a National Convention, for the settlement of their grievances.—*Washington Cor. Balt. Am.*

Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, formerly the Charleston Representative in Congress reached that City from Washington on Thursday. Friday's Courier says:

"Mr. Holmes states most positively that Fort Sumter in a few days will be abandoned. A majority of the Cabinet, he says, favor peaceful measures, but the Abolitionists *per se* urge upon the President a coercive policy. The President, however, is inclined to act with those who counsel and desire peace. As Mr. Holmes was leaving for Charleston, Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of affairs.

It was the opinion of many in Washington that a 'masterly inactivity' on the part of the South would divide the North, separating the New England States from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the other Middle States.

The feeling in New York was represented in Washington as extremely hostile to a connection with the New England States.

As far as Mr. Holmes could learn, no determination had been arrived at by the Cabinet in reference to Fort Pickens. The subject was under discussion, and most of the Cabinet in favor of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens also.

Gen. Scott also assured Mr. Holmes that he was using all his influence for a peaceable arrangement. There is great opposition, however, on the part of the Abolitionists. President Lincoln is in favor of Mr. Seward's policy."

The Richmond Enquirer's special despatch of Thursday night, is as follows:

"It is stated as a fact, that a long leader in today's Intelligencer was revised and approved by Seward as indicating the tone of the administration towards the Confederate States.

The Confederate States Commissioners have received satisfactory assurances that no orders have yet been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, and that the evacuation of Fort Sumter would have taken place to-day, but was temporarily postponed from some military technicality."

Washington, March 22.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of J. W. Nye, of New York, as Governor of Nevada, Rufus King, of New York, as Minister to Rome, Bradford R. King, of New York, as Minister to Denmark, Anson Burlingame, of Mass., as Minister to Austria, Elisha O. Crosby, of New York, as Minister to Guatemala, P. O. Putman, of New York, as Consul to Havre, Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, as Consul to London, James H. Henderson, of Ohio, as Consul to Hamburg, Francis H. Moody, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Lieut. Hartsuff, of Michigan, as Assistant Adjutant General.

The following nominations have been made: William Gilpin, Governor of the Territory of Colorado, Lewis H. Wells, Secretary of the Territory, Benjamin Hall, of New York, Chief Justice of the same, Copeland Townsend, Marshal, and F. S. Chase, of Ohio, Surveyor General; M. E. Dunnell, of Maine, Consul to Vera Cruz, Joshua R. Giddings, as Consul General to Canada.

The appointment of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico, was confirmed.

The Secretary of War, it is said, will, at the demand of Superintendent Barbour, shortly withdraw the military guard from Harper's Ferry.

The President has submitted to the Senate for their advice the proposition of Great Britain to refer the San Juan difficulty to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands or Switzerland. The Senate committee prefer Switzerland. There was no final action.

No determination has been arrived at on the subject of an extra session of Congress.

From Texas.—New Orleans, March 22.—Advices from Austin state that the Convention of Texas have passed an ordinance declaring the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State vacant, on account of the refusal of their incumbents to appear before the Convention and take the oath to support the Confederate States. Lieut. Governor Clark will immediately assume the duties of Governor. The Secretary of State is directed to deliver up the seal of office and the records of the State. The Legislature was to meet on the 18th. It was not known what course Governor Houston would pursue.

Pensacola.—New Orleans, March 23.—A proclamation has been issued by Gen. Bragg, prohibiting vessels [Government] in the Gulf, from entering the port of Pensacola, under penalty of confiscation.

From Georgia.—The Constitution of the Confederate States was taken up by the Georgia State Convention, in secret session, on Saturday last, and after a brief consideration, it was ratified by the unanimous vote of the body.

The Secession Mass Meeting at Goldsboro.—The Newbern Progress of Saturday learns that "there was a large crowd in attendance at Goldsboro' on yesterday and that much enthusiasm prevailed." It gives the names of officers as follows:—

President.—Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.

Vice Presidents.—1st District, Lucius J. Johnson, 2d Emmet Cuthbert, 3d Dr. Thos. J. Bunting, 4th H. J. Thornton, 7th R A. Caldwell, 8th Gen. C. M. Avery.

Reading Clerk.—Wm. B. Smith.

Secretaries.—Dr. J. J. Lawrence, R. H. Whitaker, Mr. Lowrie, A M Waddell, J. E. Morris, Dr. Ward.

The despatches to Petersburg and Richmond say that about 1000 were present on Friday, that the enthusiasm was "wild" and that speeches were delivered by Hon. M. J. Moses, of S. C., Edmund Ruffin, of Va., and Gen. Young, of Mecklenburg.

The Goldsboro' paper has failed and we do not know what occurred on Saturday.

Sale of a Steamboat.—The Steamer Caldwell, arrived here some time since from Beaufort, N. C., has been sold by Mr. D. Pigott for $2,000. She was bought for the service of the Confederate States, and leaves to-day for Charleston.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Recent Snow.—The Snow at Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, was two inches deep. The fig trees are badly frost bitten. At Aiken, S. C., it was six inches deep, and at Sumterville, in the same State, five inches—the deepest snow that has fallen there since 1816.

We notice the arrival at this port yesterday, from Philadelphia, of a small steamer called the I. Wells, which we understand is to be placed upon the Cape Fear River, to run between this place, Fayetteville and the coal fields. The Wells is of light draught, drawing only 2 feet water when loaded; is 86 feet long, 17 feet breadth of beam, and is propelled by two 40 horse engines, and is of 61 tons burthen. She is owned by Isaac Wells, Esq., of this place, and Capt. Francisco, by whom she will be run.—*Wil. Herald.*

Perhaps it may be as well to state, that some ten or twelve days ago, while the river was in its ordinary state, the dam at Jones's Falls, 8 miles above Fayetteville, started down stream. This is regarded as a finale to the Cape Fear and Deep River slack-water navigation.

Recruits for the Southern Confederacy.—Sixty-three recruits for the Army of the Confederate States, arrived here last night from Baltimore, *en route* for Charleston, under charge of Mr. Robert E. Haslett, of Baltimore. During the day, the Mayor of this town received a dispatch from Baltimore, to arrest the gentleman in charge of the recruits, and hold him here. On the arrival of the train last evening, Mr. Haslett was accordingly arrested by the town constable. He gave bail for an investigation of the matter, but the Mayor being unable to procure any satisfactory reply to his messages to Baltimore, Mr. H. was released early this morning, and he will proceed to Charleston. His recruits went on last night.—*Wilmington Journal, 23d inst.*

Indian Outrages in Texas.—The Indians are again commencing their outrages in Texas. A letter dated San Antonio, March 5, says:

"Our town is full of Indian news. Our express came in yesterday evening. Twenty-four persons had been killed. Mr. Clem came in this afternoon. A family had been murdered in the Atasoosa, beyond the Medina."

A letter from Fredericksburg notes several Indian depredations about ten miles from that place. Parties of Indians were roving other frontier sections of the State—in one place killing a man named Eastwood, in another place two others named Adams and Robinson.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 25.

BACON,	10½ a 13	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto. wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11½ a 11¾	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 10	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 7 10	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 6 60	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 95	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 45 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 08 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	55 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 31

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Good N C hog round sells readily from wagons at 10½ to 11. We note sales of Western Sides per hhd. at 13; and Shoulders at 10½ to 11.

Cotton—About 100 bales have changed hands since Thursday's Report, mostly at 11½. Sales can easily be effected for good, at our highest figures to-day.

Flour—Firm and in demand at quotations. Very few sales since Thursday.

Turpentine—We note an advance of 5 cents per Bbl. on Yellow Dip, and 4 cents on Virgin.

Spirits—Comes in slowly; in demand at above prices.

Corrected by B. F. Pearce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 23, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 85, Virgin 1 48, Hard 95. Spirits, Straight 33½. Common Rosin 85. N. C. Bacon, Hog round 12. Cotton, Middling 12, Strict do. 12¼, good do. 12½. No other transaction. During week, last sales of Tar 1 50. Corn 65. Lime 85 to $1. Timber, 4 rafts at $5, 7 50, $8. No other report.

At New York, Cotton sales large; Middling uplands 12⅜ to 12½. Southern Flour 5 35 to 5 70. Spirits and Rosin quiet and unchanged.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 11½. Flour 7 50 to 7 75. N. C. Bacon 11½ to 12.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

References:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7-tf

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd, in Carbonton, Moore county, on the 30th day of April ensuing, 420 Acres of Land, lying on Deep River, and including the mansion of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers and other buildings, and also 200 acres on the South side of Deep River, deeded to Charles Chalmers by Robert Marsh, 10 acres deeded by A. W. Jones to Charles Chalmers, and other tracts belonging to the estate of said Charles Chalmers, dec'd.

Terms 12 months, Bond and Security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 20, 1861. 7-*ts

NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.

Randal Turlington, Agent for Willis Turlington, vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant Israel Stewart to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the second Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861.

7*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clk.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon;
Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Sir Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Eloquence;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs S J Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols;
" " " in 24 vols;
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W H Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R. Dale Owen;
Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:
Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Hood, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 22.

5000 Bushels Corn.

PRIME WHITE CORN cheap for cash! Cash purchasers will do well to call before buying.

D. W. C. BENBOW.

March 25. 1w

NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.

Eldridge Stewart vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

JUDGMENT of condemnation in favor of Plaintiff for the effects and debts belonging to Israel Stewart in the hands of Eldridge Stewart, Garnishee, as confessed in his answer; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held 2d Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861. B. F. SHAW, Clk.

March 26. 7*6w

SCHOOL.

MISS ELIZA COOK will open a School for Girls on Monday next 25th inst. School room in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1861. 6-4w

BOOTS AND SHOES.



We are receiving our stock of

Boots & Shoes

for Spring and Summer Trade, a variety of styles; which we offer at reduced prices, Retail or Wholesale.

—ALSO—

Sole Leather, different kinds; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; with Shoe Findings, all descriptions; Travelling and Packing Trunks, very cheap.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 21, 1861. 6-6w

CROCKERY.

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, so as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜

March 13, 1861. 4-tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO,

Commission Merchants,

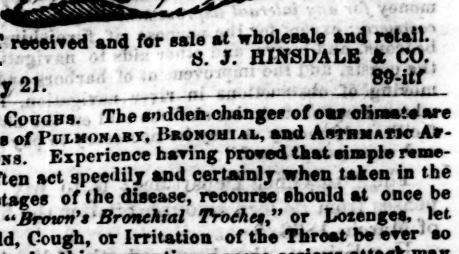
AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.



JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 89-itf

☞ Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-13m.

THE VETO OF THE SLAVE TRADE ACT.

From the Charleston Mercury's correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, March 15.—The injunction of secrecy was to-day removed from the veto of President Davis, of the Act lately passed by Congress, prohibiting the African slave trade. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, February 28, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Congress: With sincere deference to the judgment of the Congress, I have carefully considered the bill in relation to the slave trade, and to punish persons offending therein, but I have not been able to approve, and therefore return it, with a statement of my objections.

The Constitution, section 9, article 1, provides that the importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. The rule herein given is emphatic, and distinctly directs legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negroes. The bill before me denounces as a high misdemeanor the importation of negroes or other persons of color, either to be sold as slaves, or held to service or labor, affixing heavy and degrading penalties on the act, if done with such intent. To that extent it accords with the requirement of the Constitution; but in the 6th section of the bill provision is made for the transfer of negroes who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies, upon condition of deportation and future freedom, and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negroes to be sold at public outcery to the highest bidder, in any of the States where such sales shall not be inconsistent with the laws thereof, &c., &c.

This latter provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the Constitution, of prohibition of the importation of African negroes, and in derogation of that mandate to legislate for the effectuation of that object. Wherefore the Bill is returned for your further consideration, together with the objections.

Most respectfully submitted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An effort was made to pass the bill over the veto, but was lost by a vote of yeas 15, nays 24.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The members of the "Southern Congress," sitting at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, have matured and published their report of a permanent Constitution for the "Confederate States."

Adopting in nearly all its parts the precise language, and following in its articles and sections the order of arrangement of the Constitution of the United States, it differs from the latter in some particulars, which we proceed to place conspicuously before our readers, who will infer that the portions of the document not cited for some diversity from or addition to the Constitution of the U. States, are identical with that instrument.

The new projet opens with the following preamble:

"We, the people of the Confederate States, *each State acting in its sovereign and independent character*, in order to form a *permanent* Federal Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—*invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

The second section of the first article imposes the following restriction on the rights of suffrage, in order to correct an abuse which has sprung from the action of certain States in the Union which have granted the right of voting to unnaturalized aliens:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, *but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.*"

In adjusting the basis of representation and direct taxation, "three-fifths of all *slaves*" are enumerated, as in the Constitution of the United States, which substitutes for the word "slaves" the euphemism "other persons." The number of representatives given prior to an actual enumeration of the population, which is appointed to take place within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, is as follows:

"The State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six, the State of Georgia ten, the State of Alabama nine, the State of Florida two, the State of Mississippi seven, the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six."

On the subject of impeachments the following supplementary provision is made:

"The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment, except that any judicial or other Federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof."

It is provided that the Senators of the Confederate States shall be chosen by the State Legislatures "at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service."

It is provided that the concurrence of "two-thirds *of the whole number*" of each House shall be necessary to the expulsion of a member.

Congress is authorized to make the following provision in reference to heads of the Executive Departments:

"Congress may by law grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his Department."

The President is authorized to make the following discrimination in giving his assent to appropriation bills:

"The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations with his objections to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceeding shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President."

The following prohibition of the "protective policy" is engrafted in the Constitution in enumerating the powers of Congress:

"No bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

Internal improvements by the Confederate Government are also prohibited:

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the indian tribes; but neither this nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money *for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce;* except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all of which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof."

The Post Office Department is to pay its expenses from its own resources "after the first day of March, 1863."

In relation to the slave trade the following provision is made:

"The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of or Territory not belonging to this Confederacy."

The imposition of export duties is restricted by the following provision:

"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses."

The appropriation of money for other objects than those indicated and estimated for by the several Executive Departments is thus restrained:

"Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the Heads of Department, and submitted to Congress by the President, or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish."

"All bills appropriating money shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered."

Germane to these arrangements is the following provision:

"Every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

Tonnage duties when levied by the several States are thus regulated:

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea-going vessels for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof."

The President and Vice President of the Confederate States hold office for the term of six years, the President not being re-eligible. The qualifications of eligibility are as follows:

"No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election."

Appointments and removals are regulated as follows:

"The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

"The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess."

The following provisions are made in reference to the rights of transit and sojourn with slave property, recovery of fugitive slaves, &c.

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

"*No slave* or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping *or lawfully carried* into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom *such slave belongs*, or to whom such service or labor may be due."

The following is the provision in reference to the admission of States into the new Confederacy:

"Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress."

The "Territorial question" is thus disposed of:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, *including the lands thereof.*

"The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognised and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States."

Amendments to the Constitution are to be thus initiated and consummated:

"Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution."

The following temporary provisions are enumerated:

"The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government."

The mode of ratification and the number of States necessary to put the Constitution in force are thus designated:

"The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

"When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President, and for the meeting of the Electoral College, and for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government."

A GEM!

The New Style, Small, **COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,** AT **Vanorsdell's Gallery.**

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

A. A. McKETHAN



WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years, sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!



Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,

Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON *SHOE FACTORY*

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY

A. J. WOODWARD,

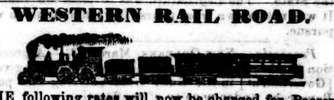
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Atlantic Scientific and Military Institute, CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of William A. Herring Esq., to take charge, as Principal, of this Institute, we take pleasure in saying to the public that the first Session will begin March 18th, 1861.

Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to take charge of an Institute of this kind. He is a practical teacher and Civil Engineer—was educated at Prof. Nathan E. Webster's Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific departments of both those Institutions. His advantages for gaining a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* were very superior, and special attention will be paid to that branch of science.

While this is also a classical School, it is intended to be made a superior scientific and Military Institute. The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room-rent, room-furniture, fuel, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.

Day scholars will also be received in the Institute. For further information, address the Principal at Carolina City.

JOHN A. PARROTT,
R. F. BRIGHT,
W. H. CUNINGGIM. } Directors.

DR. E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 27. 1*5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.
Jan. 28. 91*tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to-wit:

One LOT containing 4¼ acres, near Maysville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings; the location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.

RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best locations on the River for trade.

Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.

☞The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing," on the River.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.
Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*tspd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
Dec'r 21, 1860. G. W. SMITH.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

NEGRO SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, we will sell at public sale, on the 4th of April next, ELEVEN NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Rev. J. E. Chambers, dec'd. Among them a good Blacksmith, and several likely young Men, Women and Children.

Sale to take place at the late residence of deceased. Terms: six months credit.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.
J. T. CHAMBERS, Adm'x.
Feb'y 25. 1-tlst A

Eclectic Magazine for March.
July 30. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court, are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term.

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.
March 12. 5-*3MM

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Harnett, passed at March Term A. D. 1861, I shall sell to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in the town of Averasboro', on the 8th day of April next, the following slaves, to-wit: HECTOR and DINAH, and two children, aged respectively four and two years, upon a credit of six months for bonds with approved security. The above property is to be sold for partition between the heirs at-law of the late Mary Ryals, dec'd.

NEILL S. STEWART, Commissioner.
March 15, 1861. 5*3t

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 25th April next, at the Town of Lillington, we the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said Town. Terms 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK,
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON, } Com.

March 15, 1861. 5*5t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration *pendente lite* on the Estate of Malcom Clark, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber at March Term 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, he hereby notifies those indebted to said Estate to come forward and pay the same, as indulgence will not be given.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r Pendente Lite on the Estate of M. Clark, dec'd.
March 18, 1861.

Further Notice.

AT the residence of the said Malcom Clark, dec'd, on Saturday 14th April next, will expose to sale to the highest bidder all the Perishable Property of said deceased. Terms 6 months credit.

And at the same time and place will be hired out for the term of 12 months the Negroes belonging to said Estate. Terms made known at time of hiring.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r.
March 18, 1861. 5-*2t
Carolinian copy.

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Saturday night last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is a deep sorrel, and the Mare a light sorrel with white feet, both in good order. I will pay a reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to me.

ISHAM McCLAM.
Clinton, N. C., March 18, 1861. 5-2tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.
Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*2m

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Administrator upon the Estate of the late W. W. Frizell, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.
March 9. 3*3t

Notice.

I HAVE lost or mislaid a Bond for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, signed by G. Culbreth and L. Culbreth, made payable to me and due 1st Jan'y last. Said Bond was given for the hire of negro boy Anderson for the year 1860, and had the usual covenants of a hiring bond. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or pay off said bond to any one but myself.

EMILY A. CRUMP.
Pittsborough, March 5, 1861. 3*3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas S. Yarbro, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately.

L. W. GORRELL, Adm'r.
Feb'y 12. 1*5t

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD CO.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company is appointed to be held in the town of Wilmington, on the 28th day of March inst., to act upon the proposed amendments to the charter, and for other purposes.

The transfer books will be closed for thirty days from and after this date. By order.

ROBERT H. COWAN, Secretary.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28th, 1861. 2-tm

D. ANDERSON

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES



50 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES, fresh from the hill. 150 Cabbage, 10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes, and everything in the Family Grocery line. Send your orders to the Family Grocery and have them filled.

D. ANDERSON.
March 5, 1861.

GROCERIES.

15 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
23 Bbls. C. and extra C. SUGAR.
15 Bags prime Rio COFFEE.
100 Seamless Sacks SALT.
30 Boxes CHEESE.
In store and for sale by

W. C. TROY.
March 7. 2-1w

FISH! FISH!!

70 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL, Brand 1860, for sale by D. ANDERSON.
March 5, 1861. 3

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines, a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 16.

The New and complete North Carolina Form Book. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 9.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary (by)houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE.
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 48tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, a Negro Boy named CAD, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Thompson's in Pittsboro', where he may probably be lurking. We will give $50 for his delivery to us or his confinement in jail, so that we get him; and we will pay $50 additional for proof to convict any white person of harboring him.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 12. 4-4pd

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of B. B. Russell in the HOUSE and LOT situated on the South side of Bridge street, cornering on Bridge and Water Streets.

The House is in good repair.

☞Terms at sale. C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
March 4. 1*ts

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL.
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51tf